THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865. NO. 17.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Whites and Blacks.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says: It is wrong to suppose, as alleged by some letter writers, that there is at the South a general feeling of hostility towards the blacks. They may act in such a manner as to create such a feeling, but at present it does not exist. We know that there is an earnest desire for their welfare and a sincere regret that they are not educationally and mentally prepared for the freedom so suddenly thrust upon them. As it is, liberty with them too often runs into licentiousness; and we are certain that in the upheavings of our social fabric, under the transitions of the past few months, the white race has thus far been the chief sufferer, but has nobly and without a murmur stood the shock, and done its full duty kindly and faithfully to those so long accustomed to its care.

Mr. Davis' Plantation.

The Vicksburg *Journal* says the freedman's establishment on the plantation of Jeff. Davis and his brother is in a flourishing condition. There are in cultivation between three and four thousand acres, planted with cotton, corn, potatoes and vegetables. The crops are looking finely. It is estimated that the place will produce this season from two to three thousand bales of cotton, should nothing happen to injure the crop and from twelve to twenty thousand bushels of corn, besides potatoes, &c. For the aged and infirm a "Home Farm" is carried on. This farm, situated on the Jeff. Davis place, has about five hundred acres in cotton and one hundred in corn. It will probably be self sustaining, and may yield a handsome sum.

The Trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis--Note from one of his Counsel.

A telegram dated from Albany, August 22nd. says:

R. H. Gillett, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, in a note to the *Argus*, says Mr. Davis has no more information concerning his trial than others have.

In a letter from Davis, dated the 15th instant, to Gillett, he says: "I am still ignorant of the charges against me and the sources of them, and and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment." Davis requests Gillett to have a conference with Chase, O'Conor, his only other counsel, so that they may be prepared for the trial as soon as it is brought on, and with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit.

A direct application to the proper department, asking to be informed when and before what tribunal Davis is to be tried, remains unanswered, because, it is supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

Restoration of Southern Estates to Pardoned Owners.

During last week upwards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained their pardons, made personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands which had been taken into the custody of the bureau. On production of the certificates of pardon, the applicants were furnished with orders upon the local agents of the bureau in the South for the restitution of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

Cotton Prospects and Prices.

A planter from the parish of St. Charles, who considers himself fully posted on cotton statistics, informs the New Orleans *Times* that there never were over 400,000 bales of cotton raised any season west of the Mississippi. He thinks that there were nearly 300,000 bales between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande when Kirby Smith surrendered, and that 40,000 bales will be added by this year's crop. Of the old crop a great deal has already been hurried to market, and the new crop as well as the old will be entirely cleared out of the country before the first of March next. With the limited stock on hand and the crop prospects now before us, he thinks sixty or seventy cents per pound will be the prevailing price in January next.

Bureaucy.

[Herald's Washington Dispatch.]

Nineteen-twentieths, aye more, of the employees of the departments are hostile to the policy of the President. The bureaus, almost without exception are presided over by his political foes, who have crammed their respective offices with the bitterest of radicals and negro worshippers.—With some few designing exceptions used for a disguise, no applicant is appointed by them who is not unqualifiedly committed to negro suffrage and equality; and no employee, however efficient and competent, is not promoted who is not of the same stripe. The proscription and favoritism has become a studied system in many of the bureaus.

We hope the President will take note of this in time. Bureau influence is a gigantic power in a State.

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G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

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Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 5 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

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&c., &c., &c.	&c., &c., &c.

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ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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And oblige your obedient servant,
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Aug. 22 3m.

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THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus, and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

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☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

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JOHN D. BARRY. au 9-1m

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IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

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It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub-Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

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Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

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THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

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take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

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It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

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A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY leads us to suggest to our friends who find it inconvenient to remit the *cash* for the *Sentinel*, to send us Bacon, Flour, Meal, Butter, Fowls, Eggs, &c., for which we can always obtain the cash here.

THE APPROACHING State Convention we observe is beginning to excite considerable interest. The occasion is an important one and demands cool, wise heads. We have announced the names of the candidates as they have been made public in several Counties, and we are glad to witness the disposition in many instances to bring out not only *loyal* men, but men of ability. There is really not a great deal to be done by the Convention it is true, but this renders it the more necessary to have able men, to prevent the doing of what is not necessary or proper.

The specific duties of a State Convention, limit its action strictly to amendments or modifications and improvements in the organic law or Constitution of the State. While it may perform legislative acts, because the greater may do what the less can, yet these do not properly enter into the duties of a Convention. To have two bodies at the same time or nearly so, doing the same thing, produces confusion, interruption and difficulty. The State already has experience enough in that direction. Our peculiar position makes us feverish, restive, and such a temper, without prompt and strong safeguards, often leads a body of men to do more than is always wisest and best.

The Convention is called "in order to enable the loyal people of the State to organize a State government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its constitutional relations to the Federal government." Now in order to do this, it is manifestly best, that the Convention shall devote itself assiduously to its proper work of restoration and reconstruction, leaving questions of mere legislation to the more matured decisions of the people, when they come to choose members for the Legislature.

The revocation of the ordinance of secession, the abolition of slavery, the ordering of elections, and laying down rules for the proper construction of the Legislature, the ordering the election of a Governor and his qualifications, the election of members of Congress in accordance with the laws of the United States, are all proper and legitimate subjects of action by the Convention. In fine, whatever is necessary on our part for the full and proper restoration of the State to the Union, should be done by the Convention, but beyond this, prudence would dictate it should not go.

Questions of revenue and finance, of a police character and those matters pertaining to the future working of the commonwealth, should be left to the Legislature. Whether the Convention should do its work and dissolve is another matter. We incline to think it should hold over until the work of reconstruction is complete.

Major General Prentiss, in Quincy, Illinois, thrashed a youngman who kept company with the General's daughter against the General's wishes, and was arrested and fined five dollars for it.—The General's son, who helped, was fined five dollars too.

So says an exchange. We are Old Fogy enough to believe, that the young man alone deserved both the thrashing and the fine. Girls under age have no right to keep company with young men against their fathers' will; and it is not very becoming in young men to keep company with the girls under such circumstances. If we were young we would scorn to go where we were not wanted. Respect yourselves and other people will respect you. When we were a young man it was thought the height of rudeness, of low breeding, for a young man to pay special attention to any young lady without having first obtained the consent of the young lady's parents. Now-a-days boys and girls turn up their noses at such an idea.

The *Standard* wants men elected to the State Convention "who will be anxious to do their work and go home."—*Sentinel.*

True: The *Sentinel* wants men elected who will neither work nor go home, but will stay here and growl because they belong to *no party*.
Standard.

Did the *Sentinel* say any such thing, neighbor, or any thing like it? This is too sober a time for men to draw upon their fancies. The *Standard* is getting old enough to have learned to speak the truth always. Mind thy stops, friend, or thee will behave ugly.

PARDON REVOKED.—We had occasion a day or two ago to express our gratification at the "pardon" of Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, for the reason that it opened the way to resumption of operations on that important line. We regret now to have to state that Mr. Dudley has been required by General Terry, acting, we presume, under instructions from Washington, to surrender his pardon. We have heard no reason stated or surmised. The event will have an unfortunate tendency in disquieting others who have received pardons, and who, doubtless felt that they could rely on them as final and irrevocable. It is to be regretted, too, on account of the public work over which Mr. D. presides.—*Richmond Times.*

We confess to no little surprise at the foregoing. It must, however, be certain that Mr. D. had violated the conditions of his pardon, and not that his pardon was revoked because of something going before it. We had supposed that the exercise of Executive clemency was irrevocable. Indeed that the pardoned person alone could make null his pardon by some subsequent misdeed.

The *Sentinel* is the organ of *no party*.—*Sentinel.*

True: Only the *last remains* of a party.—*Standard.*

The *Sentinel* is neither controlled by a dead or a living *party*, but it desires to ventilate the sentiments of the honest, true men of the State, who can always rise above party to save the State and the reputation and honor of her people.

The *Standard* pricks its ears at the most distant intonations of a bumble-bee.—*Sentinel.*

True: The *Standard* pricks its ears at the most distant intonations of the *Sentinel*.—*Standard.*

Pretty good. But if the distant intonations of the bumble-bee makes it prick its ears, what will it not do when it *thunders*?

WE HAVE BEEN LABORING FROM the first appearance of the *Sentinel*, in a modest way, of course, to impress strongly upon the people of the South, and especially upon the people of North Carolina, the same teachings promulgated in the following article. We do not doubt for a moment that Gen Schenck renders correctly President Johnson's true position. We think however, the General is wholly mistaken in his first statement. Our conviction is that secessionism is as dead as Julius Cæsar. We beg the people to ponder the following and act wisely.—The N. Y. *Herald* commenting upon General Schenck's speech, says:

"General Schenck says that "the spirit of the rebellion has not yet been extinguished;" that "the idea that one or more States of this Union have the right to break up the whole government at pleasure, we have just passed through still prevails,' and that until it is extinguished our work will not be completed. But he says further, that in this view of the subject the present movements of President Johnson for the restoration of the rebel States are regarded by the President as "temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position," and that "while regarding them as experiments, the President intends that the military power of the government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found straying back in rebellious ways" they may be curbed at once.

This explanation throws a good deal of light upon the late and present proceedings in the Southern States in reference to this business of State organization. President Johnson gives a free reign to the politicians concerned, but it is to try their temper. If it is good, they may go on; but if they show a vicious and intractable spirit, he will show them that he still has his hand upon the bridle. General Schenck leaves us in no doubt upon this matter. He says that "only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments," &c, and that in adverting to the recent election in Richmond, "where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the government," the President stated that "it was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside that election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in cases of a similar kind." For the information, therefore, of all parties in the South concerned in this work of restoration, we give the benefit of our columns for the diffusion of this important revelation from Gen. Schenck. He is a responsible man, and he doubtless speaks by authority. It simply amounts to this; that if the people or politicians charged with this business of reconstruction betray therein a rebellious or vindictive spirit, their work will be rejected and they will be compelled to go back and try it again. "Andy Johnson" is no trifler and will have no triflers about him.

"Upon another matter we have no doubt General Schenck echoes his conversation with the President. The question of negro suffrage did not trouble him in the least. This was a question for the future and for the South itself to determine, not for us, and there was no need of the Union party being disturbed by a discussion of the subject. General Schenck speaks here like a man of sense, and his opinion is the common voice of the army; but it is very clear that the abolition radicals, sink or swim, are bent upon a different course. They are resolved upon immediate and unconditional negro suffrage, rule or ruin, and this is the point upon which President Johnson, supported by the masses of the people, is destined to bury in the same grave the implacable secession elements of the South and the disorganizing abolition fanatics of the North."

Ah! the *Standard* is afraid of *wolves* in sheep's clothing.—*Sentinel.*

True; but the *Sentinel* is not. He is collecting a large flock, and is lining his pockets with their wool.—*Standard.*

The *Sentinel* is not afraid of wolves in sheep's clothing. It is not a fraid of the *Standard*, clad or unclad. We have no objection to the wool from a sheep's back, but have no particular anxiety for it when it covers a wolf.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* suggests the impeachment of President Johnson.

President Johnson ought to send some of the worst fanatics to a Lunatic Asylum and have them kept in close confinement. Wonder how the fellow would begin his impeachment?

The Richmond *Times* assures its readers that "no original Secessionist or prominent Confederate officer" will be admitted to Congress.

This fact has been sticking out plainly enough in all that has been said and done about Washington for the last two months. In this State, few gentlemen of either class named, have shown any disposition to take part in the work of reconstruction. They generally yield to the inexorable "logic of events."

General Joseph E. Johnston, on his late visit to the Fortress, on being asked if he would like to see Jeff., is reported to have replied that he neither wished to see him nor hear his name mentioned.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, is responsible for the above falsehood. The conversation attributed to Gen. Johnston is contradicted by his uniform reticence and prudence. He is one of the hardest men to *pump* in the nation.

OUR NEIGHBOR IS STILL urging the County Convention. Wonder who called that Convention? We learn that at least one of the gentlemen whose name is appended to the Card, positively denies that he authorized his name to be put to the card, and furthermore, he avows that he is utterly opposed to the Convention. Wonder if there are not several others in the same position? Sound the horn neighbor, and call up the stray sheep and prepare for the rally. We incline now to the opinion that a majority of the people of the County are opposed to the Convention. They can't help thinking of former days when they hear it named.

SUNDAY WORK.—Special notice is given that inasmuch as there is no Sunday work done in this office, all advertisements designed for Monday's *Sentinel* must be sent in by 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

For the Sentinel.

Halifax County Court--County Meetings--Candidates for the Convention, etc.

MR. EDITOR:—As you invite correspondence communicating local news, &c, I drop you a line from this point. To-day was the regular time for Halifax County Court, and quite a number of persons were present. The Court convened with the following Justices on the bench, viz: Rice B. Pierce, Chairman, and Wm. R. Smith, R. H. Parker, W. A. Daniel, and Thomas W. Harris, Esqs., associate Justices. They appointed the proper officers to administer the oath and qualify voters, inspect the polls, &c. There were some delicate and perplexing questions presented to the Court; among them were these: What shall be done for the support of the poor of the County? or rather, how and from what source shall the funds be raised to buy provisions?—How shall the occupants of the jail be fed? The sheriff stated that there were twelve prisoners confined in the jail, and he found it impossible to find any one willing to act as jailor, for the reason that there was no money to purchase provisions. I understand that the Court appointed a committee to examine into these matters, and to provide ways and means for their proper solution. Prompt action in such cases is imperative, and imposes a heavy responsibility upon the the various pecuniary resources of the people.

There was much canvassing during the morning on the subject of a Convention. The candidates and their sentiments, the public debt of the State, and private debts of individuals, were spoken of and various opinions expressed, as to the proper action to be had in reference to them.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held, of which Thomas W. Harris, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. W. Daniel acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was announced by the chairman to be the nomination of candidates to represent Halifax County in the Convention, or to give an opportunity to those who wished to become candidates to declare themselves. A motion was made and carried that the meeting proceed to nominate, when the names of Messrs Edward Conigland, W. W. Brickell and W. A. Daniel, Esqs., were presented. The names also of Messrs. W. B. Pope, W. J. Hill and M. L. Wiggins were proposed, but were withdrawn. Mr. Conigland, being called on, addressed the meeting at some length, declared himself in favor of the platform as published in the *Standard* a short time since, with the exception of the repudiation of the State debt, and declared himself utterly opposed to all repudiation of debts whether public or private, but favored the adoption of liberal measures for the protection of the debtor against the oppression of the creditor. Mr. Brickell was understood as agreeing substantially with Mr. Conigland. Mr. W. A. Daniel expressed himself as hopeful as to the restoration of our rights in slavery, and disposed to favor it if at all practical. Some discussion occurred between Mr. Conigland and Mr. Pope, the latter advocating a more liberal mode of relief to the debtor of the country, squinting pretty strongly at repudiation, if not advocating it. The vote being taken, Messrs. Conigland and Brickell received the nomination of the meeting, which shortly thereafter adjourned.

WELDON.

Aug. 21, 1865.

For the Sentinel.—

The North Carolina Advocate, in a recent number, says that "the first explorers of the State, Raleigh and others, found the vine stretching in all directions in the primeval woods, &c." This statement conveys the impression that Sir Walter Raleigh was in person one of the early explorers of the State." This notion is very current among us. We have heard it in conversation, read it in books and newspapers, scores of times. Yet it is altogether untrue; and the more common, the more need it should be corrected. Sir Walter was never, in person, within the borders of what is now North Carolina. The early expeditions for discovery and settlement in Carolina owed their origin to his spirit of enterprise, were fitted out at his cost, were renewed and sustained by his energy and perseverance. Yet he accompanied none of them. His interest in their success was entrusted to other hands—and those hands were most wisely chosen—while they laboured, and at last failed, in executing his plans of adventure and colonization here, he was busied with other schemes not less daring and sagacious at home. His presence here would not probably have changed the actual results of his enterprises, nor does his absence from the scene of their operations lessen in any degree the reverence which our commonwealth owes his memory. The bond between us and him might, to our sentiments only, seem stronger and more direct, could we believe that he had ever in person been here; yet the truth is, beyond doubt, that his foot never touched the soil of North Carolina.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER makes a lengthy appeal to the people of the South on the situation, from which we make the following extracts. It reminds us of other and better days:

You are beaten in an attempt at revolution—It was a foolish and wicked attempt. Nothing remained for you, except submission or emigration. You have formally, and as we think, *truly* submitted; and now your instant duty is to accept the new condition of things, and to go to work actively and unanimously to restore our common country. The North will not accept any condition of restoration which does not embrace the extinction of slavery by positive constitutional law. The patriotic and eminent President of the United States has informally declared the fact; and his lamented predecessor emphatically avowed it when he referred the ultimate question on his emancipation proclamation to the courts. Contraband of war, slavery has perished by the sword, and it is only a renewal of civil war to assert any claim to it. It has met the fate to which, in the order of Providence, it was doomed, and this fate was decreed by *yourselves* at the moment when the flag of our country was fired upon as it floated over Fort Sumter. Pray do not deceive, do not stultify yourselves on this point! Whatever absurd politicians in the North may say or attempt to the contrary, slavery is doomed by the people, and *those are only your enemies at the North* who seek for party purposes, to delude you that there is the slightest hope for that institution in future. Just so long as any claim is set up for the resuscitation of slavery by anything that can be made to look like a conspiracy to that effect among the politicians North and South, just so long will the masses of the North justly insist that you shall be held down in a territorial condition, and that you shall be denied equality as States within the Union. We beseech you, then, to have done with the few of such false guides, of pretended friends, and of devilish prophets, as would lure you to certain ruin by professions of friendship like these! Whether in the North or in the South, they are guides from the bottomless pit.

So with regard to such *men* as you shall put forward to fill offices of dignity and trust. If these are selected to fill your *local* posts of honor and credit from among notorious rebels—men whose names have been associated with the conspiracy that led to the rebellion—such acts will be received as evidence, and such evidence will ripen into judgment, that the tone of the South is seditious, and that the rebellion is unsubdued; while it is simply impossible that men of the class can be admitted to the Congress of the United States.

* * * * * * *

Parties are now drilling in the North with reference to local elections, and the old tricks of the trade, just cropping out, should admonish the South to *disavow any affiliations* with any party in the North whose *candidates* or whose *platform* is soiled by the two-headed beast, whose duplicities and sectional appeals and sectional insinuations have resulted in our civil war. It might not, we may be permitted to say, be amiss to give open expression of Southern rebuke to any Northern act of this sort whose significance by implication, or *in any way*, under the guise of pretended friendship, *points to the South as disposed to achieve by fraud what it has lost by force in the results of the war.*

* * * * * * *

The great body of the North marches *one way*, under the present guidance of the President, and that way the war has demonstrated as we have hereinbefore explained. So, on the other hand, other parties will desire to set up the rebellion only to knock it down again, as so much as political thunder, *brutum fulmen*. But let the South be not discouraged nor dismayed on that account, for these likewise are but the games of local politicians, and they will simply *react* and strengthen the South if the South will only promptly, instantly, assert itself in *act* as it represents itself in the Southern journals, and thro' the voice of well known Southern gentlemen. The South must *hasten* to place itself *above suspicion* by all its public acts if it would get rid of the numerous "misrepresentations" of which it complains. The time is short: for prejudices soon harden into adamantine walls of separation—and the Union is the only place of refuge and of hope for the South—the Union, where the loyal Northern masses long to see and welcome her.

The President of the United States—we affirm this from his public acts—has no design to force negro suffrage on the South. Therefore let this "bugbear" die! Such an issue would defeat any party in the North—that is, unless the South shall turn out in the end to deceive the hopes of its Northern friends. The Chief Magistrate reposes on a clear and immovable position. His policy, in effect, says: "You see the provisions of my Act of Amnesty; I have also given you the form of civil life; I also desire to see a new order of patriotism in the South. While I recognize the States as within the Union, I demand likewise for the nation all the results for which the war was fought. It is for *you* to do the *rest*. I garrison the South for an obvious reason. It is for the South herself to say whether her probation shall be long or short." And these things he has a constitutional right to say and demand.

Letter from General Joseph E. Jonnston.

The Fredericksburg *Leger* gives the following timely and patriotic letter from Gen. Johnston:

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
Mecklenburg County, Va.,
July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the questions at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject and is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable.

Very truly yours,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

We are obliged to our correspondent "Weldon" and he will bring us under obligations for many like favors. His letter did not reach us till Thursday evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Madeira, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also a very fine Piano, BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865-3t

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. K. FERRELL,
August 26 tds Steward.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and dining room duties. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the SENTINEL immediately.
August 26, 1865-1w

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t.

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit; One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight-day Clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, August 26, 1865. 3t

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
August 26-2w*

Headquarters District of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 14.

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. McIver, 28th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.
HENRY A. HALE,
Aug. 26-1w Capt. & A. A. G.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 48. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 53. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-law6w [m]

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

We were pleased to receive a call on yesterday from one of the enterprising proprietors of the Petersburg *Index*, Mr. Williams. The character of the *Index* led us to look for clever fellows in the proprietors, and we were not mistaken. He is canvassing for subscribers, and he will do well, if there are any *greenbacks* left. The *Index* is, what its name imports, and double that.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. D. C. and J. M. Pool for a paper of fine smoking tobacco. It is manufactured near Kittrell's Springs, and for aught we know, may have fine medical qualities. At any rate it is good smoking tobacco. Every body knows J. M. Pool. So clever a *young* man would not put a bad article upon any one.

ADVERTISERS.—Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co. offer many valuable articles.

Fine Hogs for Sale at the Lunatic Asylum.

New Commission House in Norfolk—Mr. George R. Wilson.

Two New Hampshire regiments have left us within a few days, and in a few days more two New York regiments will be homeward bound. We wish the boys a quick and safe return. After these leave, the city is to be garrisoned by a Michigan and an Indiana regiment.

Raleigh is likely to be more fully supplied with goods this winter than it has ever been. Every store in town is already occupied.

P. K. Dickinson Esq., of Wilmington, has been pardoned by the President. A worthy deed to a worthy man. Mr. D. has been a resident in this city for some months.

Petersburg Items.

Sales of real estate in Petersburg on the 23d brought excellent prices. The *Express* says that owners had been holding on fearing that their property would be sacrificed, but these sales will undeceive them.

The *Express* urges that there is a fine chance for city revenue, if the city council will impose a good tax on dogs. Raleigh needs such a tax.

General Items.

An extraordinary match of carrier-pigeons has recently taken place at Brussels. Not less than 538 of these winged messengers, which had been sent to Toulouse for the present, were released there at half-past four on Saturday morning last, to contend for prizes amounting in number to 82. The first pigeon arrived at Brussels in 14 hours. The distance being 300 leagues, it must have flown at the speed of 22 leagues an hour.

A cotemporary says Commodore Nutt entered one of the Green Mountain towns, not long since, in a vehicle drawn by "diminished goats." He meant "diminutive goats."

A Countess, living in a fashionable quarter of London, was recently fined five shillings by a magistrate for being drunk and disorderly.

SCOTCH LABORERS.—Nine Scotchmen are employed as laborers on a farm near Norfolk, Va, to the exclusion of negroes.

Russia required 1,300,000 men to defeat Napoleon, and the army rose to above 2,000,000 during the Crimean war.

A BECOMING FASHION.—The Miss McFlimseys, who have pretty ankles, will be gratified to learn that the fashion-makers are trying to introduce the peasant skirt, which doesn't reach the ground by several inches.

TOBACCO BREAKS.—The sales Wednesday were heavy. Fair article offered and the prices obtained were good. The following were the sales at the different warehouses:

Oaks Warehouse—8 hhds. $7 to 21 25; 1 hhd. Stems $1 85; 9,500 lbs. Loose $3 to 14 75.

More's Warehouse—34 hhds. 4 10 to 24 2,500 lbs. Loose $3 40 to 14.

Centre Warehouse—6 hhds. Lugs $4 to 6; Lugs (common) $5 60 to 8 75; 6,000 lbs. Loose; Lugs $2 75 to 4, Leaf $5 75 to 10 62½.

West Hill Warehouse—27 hhds.: Lugs $4 to 6, Leaf $4 61 to 25 25.—*Petersburg Index.*

Mrs. Jefferson Davis—Interesting Incident.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 13th says:

"A clerical friend of ours, in passing through one of our streets a few days since, to perform a ministerial duty—attending to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, encountered a stranger who accosted him thus:

"My friend, can you tell me if Mrs. Jeff. Davis is in the city of Augusta?"

"No, sir," replied our friend, "she is not."

"Well, sir," replied the stranger, "you may be surprised at my asking such a question; and more particularly so when I inform you that I am a discharged United States soldier. But (and here he evinced great feeling) sir, that lady has performed acts of kindness to me which I can never forget. When serving in the Valley of Virginia, battling for the Union, I received a severe and dangerous wound. At the same time I was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Richmond, where I received such kindness and attention from Mrs. Davis that I can never forget her; and now, that I am discharged from the army, and at work in this city, and understanding that that lady was here, I wished to call upon her, renew my expressions of gratitude to her, and offer to share with her, should she unfortunately need it, the last cent I have in the world!"

Our clerical friend passed on to his allotted work, deeply moved by the humble but eloquent tribute to the good lady whose charity knew no such word as "foe." Oh, may we not hope that such a charity will inflame the hearts of all our people? That it may come to temper justice, and bid our young Nation to rejoice once more in unity and prosperity! for, as the great Bard truly and beautifully expresses it:

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned Monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shares the face of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth set the fear and dread of Kings;
But Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is an attribute to God Himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When Mercy seasons Justice.
"Consider this—
That, in the course of Justice, none of us
Should see Salvation; we do pray for Mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of Mercy"

For the Sentinel.

Misrepresentations of the "Progress."

The *Progress* of the 25th instant contains two articles so full of misrepresentations of the condition of affairs in this State, that the writer ought to be held up to the public in his true colors—that of a misrepresenter of the condition and prospects of North Carolina. He says, in the outset of his leading editorial, that the "Governor and General Ruger had better means of knowing the actual condition of affairs in this State than private individuals," which is probably true. But has the Governor ever said, as the editor of the *Progress* declares, that there "is a good deal of bad feeling, and many persons not well affected towards the Government?" So far from this, Gov. Holden says the contrary. In the same paragraph in which this assertion is made he admits that the "disaffection in the State is not sufficient to threaten harm." Why then does the editor raise such a hue and cry about nothing? He says "no harm is to be feared," and daily he prints windy articles on the "disaffection" of North Carolina.

The *Progress* says:

"But we have a class of men, editors, preachers, laymen, saints, sinners and devils who, the very moment publicity is given to anything like lawlessness and disaffection, assume their old self-righteous dignity and denounce men for telling the truth, just as they denounced all who were not ready to descend with them into the pit of secession in 1861."

Will the editor state who those "editiors, preachers, laymen, saints, sinners and devils are?" We know of but one man who is now an editor in Raleigh, who was a secessionist in 1861—that editor is Mr. Pennington himself. If he denies this fact, let him examine his files for that year, or the "Charcoal Sketches" recently published in the *Record* of this city.

Again he says:

"Many of the secession leaders, those we mean who skulked at home and speculated on the life-blood of the people while Union men were being sacrificed in a war of their getting up, are much more defiant and insolent now than they were immediately after the fall of their darling "Confederacy;" and we do not hesitate to give it as our opinion that if leniency be continued and enlarged to that class, that in the reorganization the State government will fall into the hands and under the control of those who were the recognized leaders of the rebellion and clamorous for the prosecution of the war, six months ago."

Who are those "defiant" and "insolent" persons? Who has defied the U. S. government since the surrender of Gen. Johnston? We know the editor of the *Progress* did so in 1861, (*vide* "Charcoal Sketches") but as it pays better he is a remarkably good Union man, now, and writes as though he was the custodian of the loyalty of the State. How does the editor reconcile the two sentences, "The disaffection of the State is not sufficient to threaten harm," and that in which he expresses the fear that "in the reorganization, the State government will fall into the hands and under the control of those who were recognized leaders of the rebellion?"

In another article the *Progress* says:

"And there are men clamoring for nominations to go to the North Carolina State Convention, who will insist on doing the same that is being done in Mississippi, and in some things no doubt much worse."

Who are these men? Why does not the *Progress* name them? Expose them and prevent any such evil befalling our State. We have heard of but one man in North Carolina who has clamored for a nomination, and that man is the editor of the *Progress;* and after having canvassed almost the entire County, made many windy speeches, presenting his peculiar claims upon the people, he is now about to be run off the track by a County Convention. Poor fellow!

But the most glaring prevarication from the truth is the following:

"In this and other counties men who have no sympathy for the government, no respect for the laws, and who do not accept the fact that slavery is dead, are rallying the secession forces with the hope of getting in the Convention; and they will do all in their power to thwart the plans and policy of the government."

Now will the *Progress* tell who those persons are? The assertion is a broad one, and if true should arouse the people to a just sense of their duty, but if false, what ought to be the judgment on him who makes it? That it is true no one believes, that it is false, every one knows.

The whole secret of the misrepresentations of the *Progress* is, that he knows he stands no earthly chance of being elected to the Convention, and wishes the military in our midst to believe that he is a martyr for the cause of the Union, and thereby arouse their sympathies in his behalf. But he will fail in that. The Union officers and men in our midst are too intelligent to be bamboozled by one who was an ultra secessionist at one time, and then declares that he has always been a consistent Union man. Neither let them, nor our own Union citizens be deceived. A man who makes so many conflicting statements as he makes in his paper, will not do to trust.

Our people are well affected towards the government, and if there be any who are not, we do not know them. N.

A Sound View.

The New York *Times* has made the following discovery as to affairs in the South. It says:

"There are but few true Union men discoverable—few, that is, who did not yield to the current and support for the time the cause of slavery and secession. But it is also true that the great majority of sensible Southerners acquiesce in the result of the war. They abandon slavery. They abandon secession. They do this not sullenly, but cheerfully. We have talked with a great many soldiers and officers of their army, who gloried in the valor of their soldiery, and were proud of their Lee and Longstreet and Early, but we did not find one who did not say: "I am glad slavery is abolished. It will make Virginia happier and richer than she ever could have been before." We did not find but one or two even in the city of Richmond who manifested any inclination to exclude Northern energy and enterprise from their State.

The *Times* also expresses the opinion that the real question as to the *status* of the freedmen is not whether they shall have the suffrage or not, but whether they shall be protected by constitutional safeguards against injustice and oppression. It is just here that the North will particularly watch the action of the Mississippi Convention, to which we referred in yesterday's *Times*. It will be taken as the great index whether or not the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations will be soon effected.

We learn that A. H. Jones, of Hendersonville, N. C., is a candidate for the Convention in Henderson and Transylvania.

The N. Y. *Times* says the first duty of President Johnson to the country is to—take care of his health.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the kindness of Mr. Harris, news agent, we are again in possession of New York dates to the 23d.

The trial of Wirz had been suspended for the present without any cause assigned.

The news from Europe is without interest.—The opinion is expressed that the efforts to lay the Atlantic cable will not be renewed this season.

No news from South Carolina. Every thing was quiet.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jackson, has adopted the amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery in the State, and providing for the passage by the Legislature of laws to protect the freedmen and secure them in the possession of their liberty and rigths.

The *Herald* gives a sketch of President Johnson showing "what manner of man he is now."

The Spaniards are charged with duplicity in not carrying out the treaty of peace with St. Domingo.

Forgeries and frauds continue in New York. young Ketchum had not yet been discovered.

Crime appears rampant at the North. Divorces are numerous.

The census of New York, now being taken, is said to have been done in a bungling manner.

The stock market was dull. Gold ruled on the 22d at 143⅜. Cotton was firm.

MARRIED,

In Warren county, N. C., on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., by Rev. T. Page Ricaud, Mr. JNO. F. KING to Miss MARTHA A. HICKS.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.
Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.
Gold and Silver in active demand at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 26, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	40	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, por pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 20
RICE—per pound,			

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3d Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'.
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange " "
30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.
Oct. 7 8 Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

NOTICE.

THE Committee to Administer the Oath of Amnesty will meet at the Court House on the 24th, and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

D. A. WICKER,
M. B. ROYSTER,
J. C. REED,

Aug 24-2t.

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS,

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Celebrated Watering Place will be opened as an Institution of Learning on the first Wednesday in October next, with a full and competent Board of Instructors.

This new Institution furnishes advantages such as are to be found at no other school in the South. The buildings are all new, within a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and sufficient to accommodate three hundred boarders, besides abundant room for school purposes.

The character of the mineral water found here is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. It has been pronounced by the best scholars and physicians to be equal in its analysis and effects to any in North Carolina or Virginia.

It will be our object to perpetuate here an Institution for the education of females that shall be an ornament to the South; and we have the most gratifying assurances to this effect from every part of the country.

TERMS moderate, (cheap as any school of similar grade payable one-half in advance, in U. S. currency, or provisions at market rates. Bank notes taken at their market value.

Each young lady will bring with her one pair sheets and towels with her name marked on them.

C. B. RIDDICK,
President.

(Formerly President of Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', N. C.)
Aug, 25 2w.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to

C. B. RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE,

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 24-2t.

FOR SALE

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate.

Aug. 22, 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a Physician. Also a complete travelling basket.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE

FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B Littlejohn

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 16-tf

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8-tf

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY,
PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF
ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND
TOILET ARTICLES, WIN-
DOW GLASS, SPICES,
FLAVORING EX-
TRACTS & DYE
STUFFS, &

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

Constantly receiving additions to his stock.

au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8-5m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

(*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,*)

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.—tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 31—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends

DR. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN B. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 22 c1m

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 16-1m

DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

From the New York World.

Five Points.

Five Points in its old character, which made its name the synonym for all that was wretched degraded and loathsome, is fast losing its prestige. From the heart of its rottenness sprang up choice growths of benevolent enterprise, redeeming its children from the vices of the parents, and the demands of business are year by year replacing groggries and tenement houses by warehouses and manufactories. There are places in many parts of the city more dirty and miserable, more redolent of offensive odors, more illustrative of disease, drunkenness and debauchery. Water and Cherry and Roosevelt street on the east side; Greenwich and Washington on the west side, are more shocking and disgusting in their scenes. Mackerelville surpasses it in all its boasted characteristics. The bone boiling establishments about Fortieth street, on the west side, would make the Five Points a happy relief for the nostrils. Baxter street is much nastier; but it is a continuation of the Five Points, and represents to a limited extent what that locality used to be.

Looking from the Fourth Avenue car down Worth street, the Five Points appears more respectable than Centre street, through which the cars run. A fine new building is nearly completed on the corner of Worth and Centre, running well down the block, to be used for manufacturing purposes. Only two buildings intervene between this and the House of Industry, but these two are of the old genus. They are devoted to liquors and are both quite dirty. They have dormer windows, black with the accumulated rottenness and filth, cobwebbed, broken and patched. You might fancy that you looked out from a room where roaches and bugs, mingled with dirt, might be gathered up by the basketful.

* * * * * * *

BUILDINGS AND SCENES.

To the east of the House of Industry are some two story buildings of the old regime. These are brick—the most of the one sided, tumble down old frame houses are removed. The first has a sign, not entirely rubbed out, stating that it was the "Old Corner Drug Store." But viler drugs are sold there now than are usually dispensed at apothecary shops. Out of one of the cellars comes an old woman with a face so monstrously distorted and colored, that it seems a mask rather than a natural countenance. She is barefoot, and she empties a pail of slops into the gutter. A mangry slut, which has thus far escaped the dog pound, comes along noses among them for food. The next building has this sign, "John Dorsey, 161. Highest price paid for brass, pewter, lead, iron, rags, &c." The next building also is a store for old rags and refuse of all kinds. Some iron hoops, round by-gone machinery, two old beds, some ragged women's apparel hang and lie outside. From the second story window there dangles a quantity of women's apparel, and the dormer windows are more broken and black than those we have mentioned. Next there is a dirty building, which bears an almost effaced sign telling that it was once a "Branch of Fulton Market," and after that is a quarter wooden building entered by narrow and crooked ways, this hall leading you up stairs, that by a side door, the other down stairs. It ought to be an excellent place for hiding and escape, for while the pursuer was wandering in inexplicable halls and alleys the pursued would be far away. At the corner store—it is the corner of Baxter and Worth street—they sell "imported wines and liquors."

You will notice that these places always sell 'imported' liquors. No domestic manufacture for them. Here in Baxter street, towering far above the houses about it, is a residence of many people, with huge capitals one side as follows: "Improved Tenement Buildings." This building is six stories high and has sixty windows on the front, above the first floor. It must contain a small town in itself. Clothes are hung out to day at all the front windows, ditto at the back windows; ditto on the railings around the roof. It must be cool and fresh upon that roof—it is high enough out of the streets; and if we look, we discover there are green things on this high elevation; they are cultivated in boxes, and are some sort of grass or plant.

In the middle of Five Points Park—the ancient Knickerbockers must have considered it a little park, and Park street leads out of it—there is a recruiting booth not yet pulled down. We were looking at it when a lame negro came along. He was the inevitable lame negro with a hungry, hideous face, and malicious limp. Yet his eye brightened when he saw us looking at the booth.

"I did the whole of the whitewashin' of that buildin' myself, bossy," said he, courtseying with his lame leg.

We said it was artistically done.

"Yes, sah," said he, but he moved off discontentedly, for he didn't exactly understand the meaning of our language.

If we had not said "artistically" he would have asked us for five cents, on account of his lameness.

Franco-English Treaty.

A foreign correspondent of a Northern paper says:

La France takes the trouble to assure us that those who consider the courtesies now being interchanged by the French and English navies as signs of a serious political fact, are not mistaken. This can have but one meaning. There is but one power against which France and England would now unite.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, disagrtations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the, weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.